

# Weekly North Carolina Standard.

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RALEIGH.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

WEDNESDAY.

FEBRUARY 11,

1857.

WHOLE NUMBER 1171.

CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.

Mr. Ward made a very earnest appeal in favor of finishing the work. The bill was rejected, yeas 32, nays 51.

Mr. Gilliam moved a re-consideration of the vote just passed.

Mr. Ferebee stated he had a substitute ready, (if the House refused to re-consider,) which would provide that the State should give up her interest in the private stockholders and let them finish the work.

Mr. Outlaw spoke strongly in favor of finishing the work at any cost, and urged the House to re-consider.

Mr. Dargan went over his former arguments in opposition to the passage of the bill, and opposed the re-consideration.

Mr. Outlaw made another appeal to the House to re-consider.

Mr. Lewis, of Wake, made an appeal to his Democratic friends to support the Governor in his attempt to preserve the interests of the State in this great work, which is the only resource to relieve the State from her debt, and strongly commented on the consequences which would result to them as a party if they allowed the work to pass from the State into the hands of individuals.

Mr. Ferebee declared he was in doubt what course to pursue, but was anxious to hear more evidence, and therefore, was in favor of re-consideration, and appealed to his friends to support the motion.

Mr. Jenkins said that from the beginning the work had no bitter enemy than he was, but he was now willing to do something to finish the work. He replied to Mr. Lewis' remarks, and denied that the Democratic party was more responsible than their opponents for the defeat of the bill before the House. The report of Maj. Gwynn had convinced him of their practicability, but he was unwilling to vote so much money as was demanded. But reflection had convinced him of the necessity of doing so. The Democratic party will not be held responsible. Only as individuals will they have to account to their constituents.

Mr. J. argued in favor of taking the money from the present managers and giving it to the Governor and board of internal improvements. He would not appeal to any party, Whig or American. As a party neither was bound to support the work under consideration, but as North Carolinians were bound to do their best for the State.

Mr. Jones would oppose the re-consideration un-influenced by party considerations. Too much money had already been wasted on the river, and he would not consent to give any more for the same purpose.

Mr. Lewis, of Wake, made an explanation of what motives had induced him to speak as he had.

Mr. Pitchford said he did not know what outside pressure meant as explained by some gentlemen on the floor. At the proper time he would be ready to explain his ideas on the subject.

Mr. Seales said he had some anxiety on this question since the first of the session, but he blamed no gentleman for the course pursued. He commented on the course pursued by the company, and said it justified the conduct of the Democratic legislature. He stated the question now was, what is to be done? If the work is practicable, their course is plain. Are they to allow the work to go down and let the State lose \$748,000? He hoped they would re-consider before they would throw away such a sum, and made an eloquent reply to the appeals from the other side of the House to the Democratic party.

The House agreed to reconsider, yeas 55, nays 31. The House then adjourned.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1857.  
Bill to amend the charter of the town of Elizabeth City, read third time and passed.

Message received from His Excellency, Gov. Bragg, transmitting numerous resignations of magistrates. Mr. Boyd moved that the Rockingham coalfield road be made the order of the day for 12 o'clock to-day.

Mr. A. J. Jones moved to lay that motion on the table, which prevailed; and which *kills* the bill. Bill to lay off a new road in Yancy county, passed its third time.

Bill concerning public roads in Caldwell and Wilkes counties, passed third time.

Bill to incorporate the Tar River navigation company, was read second time, and on motion of Mr. Clark, laid on the table.

Bill to amend the militia law, making provision for the election of militia officers, in case any company fails to elect its officers, &c., passed three times.

Bill to revive the charter of the Chatham railroad company, was read second time, and Mr. A. J. Jones moved to postpone indefinitely. Rejected—13 to 23.

The bill then passed second reading. On motion of Mr. Wilder, the rules were suspended, and the bill read third time; and Mr. Wilder moved it be made the special order for 4 o'clock this afternoon, which prevailed.

The Stannum claim was read third time, and passed. This is the final settlement of a question which has been before the Legislature ever since 1848, and which, if it would be presumption to intimate that the public are not familiar. The bill gives Mr. S. \$2,080.

Bill to amend the charter of the bank of Clarendon, passed third time.

Bill to amend the charter of the Western railroad company—amended. Bill to amend the charter of Mr. Pool, by limiting its capital stock to a million and a half of dollars. Bill then passed its three readings.

By permission, Mr. Mills introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad. Authorizes the extension of the road to Columbus. Rejected.

Bill to incorporate the American Exchange gold mining company, passed three times.

On motion of Mr. Dillard, a message was sent to the House, proposing to adjourn to-morrow morning at 1 o'clock.

Bill to revive the Chatham Railroad charter, was taken up, and Mr. Wilder moved to amend, by prohibiting any connection with any road running into South Carolina. Adopted, and bill passed its third time, after an amendment by Mr. A. J. Jones, preventing it terminating nearer than within 5 miles of the Cheraw road.

Bill to incorporate the Currituck hotel company, passed third time.

Bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Goldmining and Smelting company, passed second and third times.

[EVENING SESSION.]

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED THEIR 3RD READING.

Bill to incorporate the Hillsboro' Saving institution.

Resolution paying Wm. Watson \$16 for work done in the Commons Hall.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Plymouth.

Bill establishing a lay-day on Salmon creek.

Bill to repeal the revised code in relation to evidence.

The reader is referred to the list of Captions for the remainder of the business transacted.

A resolution of thanks to the Speaker passed unanimously, and was responded to in a brief, but very appropriate speech, and the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at 10 o'clock. The Speaker presented a memorial from the bank of Clarendon, in Fayetteville, requesting that the 16th section of their charter may be so amended as to authorize them to pay out the small notes of other banks when received in the course of business.

He presented a bill to that effect, which being read the first time, the rules were suspended and it passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Pitchford offered an amendment providing that all banks may just do as they please. On motion of Mr. Cotten, a resolution was passed in favor of the doorkeepers of both Houses.

Mr. Reeves offered a resolution appropriating \$1000 to aid in the construction of a road over the Alleghany mountains in Surry county. Read the first time.

Mr. Byam a bill to amend the charter of the Chatham railroad company.

On motion of Mr. Ogburn, the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend the Western railroad bill was taken up. This bill so amends the charter of the company as to authorize them to mortgage the road, &c. The bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Settle moved to re-consider the vote rejecting the resolution in favor of Governor Morehead and Beaufort harboring a land claim on Shepherd's Point, Beaufort harbor.

Mr. Jones spoke against the motion, and Messrs. Outlaw and Gilliam in favor of it. The motion was rejected.

The bill for the relief of the Cape Fear and Deep river navigation company, was taken up on re-consideration and passed its second reading, yeas 47, nays 41. The rules were suspended, and the bill read the third time.

Mr. Ferebee moved to strike out Mr. Cotten's amendment.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, opposed the motion and spoke at length against the bill.

Mr. Caldwell supported the bill, though he was originally opposed to the prosecution of the work.

Mr. Jenkins replied to some observations of Mr. Leach, and said he considered himself a better North-Carolinian than that gentleman, as he (Mr. J.) did not refuse to support the revenue bill, which was to pay the indebtedness of the State. Mr. J. spoke earnestly in favor of the work being finished.

Mr. Pickett spoke against any appropriation to carry on the work.

Mr. Hackney, while declaring himself an internal improvement man, quite agreed with Mr. Leach on the subject of the bill. He did not think the work was practicable, and was in favor of paying the debts of the company and getting the State clear, as he doubted the final success of the work. He would only vote for giving dollar for dollar with the stockholders, and would not vote for any other plan. He insisted upon the stockholders coming forward with their share. Mr. H. spoke with force and warmth against the bill; and wished the House to authorize the Governor to dispose of the works to the best advantage.

Mr. Ferebee made some remarks in reply.

Mr. Green offered an amendment, authorizing the Public Treasurer to advance \$200,000, when the stockholders raised \$100,000.

Mr. Settle addressed the House, and regretted he had to differ from some of his friends on this subject. He expressed his belief that the work was not practicable, and stated his reasons for thinking so until the hour for recess.

A bill to amend the act incorporating Elizabeth City passed its third reading.

A bill concerning the Lunatic Asylum was taken up. It relates to the expenses of bringing insane paupers to the asylum.

After a very desultory debate, and the rejection of some amendments, it passed its second reading; but the House refused to suspend the rules to give it a third reading.

The debate on the Cape Fear and Deep river bill was resumed.

Mr. Settle continued his remarks in opposition to the bill. He entered into the circumstances attending the different calls upon the State for aid by the company. He expressed his conviction that he was deceived once; but would not be deceived again.

Mr. S. made a powerful argument against advancing any further with the work. He showed the unsatisfactory nature of the bill before them, and declared his firm opposition to it; but it would not be a factious opposition. He was ready to take a vote upon it and meet the question fairly on its merits. His conscience and his judgment approved of the course he had taken. He was ready for the consequences, and would ask no favor from any one for doing what he considered his duty. Mr. Settle's speech was one of the very best of the session, and evidently made a great impression on the House.

Mr. Outlaw made another earnest appeal in favor of prosecuting the work to completion, and said the Democratic party would be held responsible for the defeat of the bill.

Mr. Settle would not allow it to be considered a political question; but if he was held responsible for defeating it he would consider it high honor to have saved the State \$300,000.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to adjourn at 1 o'clock, Wednesday morning, instead of 7, which was concurred in.

Mr. Holmes replied to Mr. Settle until the hour of recess.

EVENING SESSION.

A bill to incorporate the Virginia and North Carolina railroad company passed its last reading.

A bill to amend the act concerning the deaf, dumb and blind asylum passed its third reading.

A bill to incorporate a female normal school in Polk county passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, a resolution was adopted that no public business be taken up to-night after the unfinished business is disposed of.

The debate was resumed on the Cape Fear and Deep river bill.

The motion to strike out Mr. Cotten's amendment was rejected—yeas 30, nays 43.

Mr. Gilliam offered a substitute, which authorized the sale of the river improvements to a certain company for \$200,000, and \$12,000 per year for interest, and \$2000 for a sinking fund, to meet the indebtedness of the company.

Mr. Shepherd vacated the Chair, and addressed the House against the proposed sale in the most earnest and indignant terms. He protested against the monstrous proposition. He would rather be driven from the House under a vote of censure than see the bill passed. He was ready to vote millions to finish the work; but would never agree to sell the works to private individuals. Mr. S. continued in an eloquent strain to comment on the effects which would arise from this neglect of the interests of the State. He appealed to his friends to support the Senate bill in preference to this proposed bill of sale. He did not want to see the State-work in the hands of speculators and adventurers, and besought them as brothers not to drive him to desperation by the passage of the monstrous bill before them.

Mr. Gilliam explained. The necessities of the case required a very decided action on the part of the House. Defended the substitute as absolutely necessary under the circumstances.

Mr. Shepherd made another appeal to the House in answer to Mr. Gilliam.

Mr. Jenkins made an able appeal in opposition to the proposal of Mr. Gilliam.

Mr. Bridges opposed the bill. He said that the friends of the bill contended that there were forty square miles of the coalfields, and that each square mile contained wealth equal to all that of the State. If this be true, then the coalfields are in wealth equal to forty times the wealth of the State. If this be true, then the coalfields are in wealth equal to forty times the wealth of the State. If this be true, then the coalfields are in wealth equal to forty times the wealth of the State.

Mr. Dargan opposed the bill and declared his opposition to the entire work.

Mr. Dargan moved that the bill and amendments be laid on the table. Rejected—yeas 18, nays 60.

Mr. Settle quoted from the Law Reports the facts of a case which showed the river below Fayetteville was often unnavigable.

Mr. Holmes answered Mr. Settle, and stated that the case alluded to occurred in a dry season.

Mr. Speer moved to reconsider the vote which refused to strike out Mr. Cotten's amendment.

Mr. Caldwell spoke in favor of persevering in the prosecution of the work, and complimented Gov. Bragg for his course in relation to the Cape Fear improvement.

Mr. Ferebee moved to strike out Mr. Cotten's amendment, which motion was adopted, yeas 44, nays 34.

Mr. Erwin spoke against the appropriation.

Mr. Dargan moved to strike out \$300,000, which was adopted, yeas 39, nays 30.

Mr. Green then spoke in favor of his amendment, and thought though it was now languishing it could be revived and become profitable to the State. Why cannot Wilmington subscribe one third of the \$100,000?

Here Mr. Holmes stated they were not able; they were overwhelmed with taxation.

Mr. Green said he would regret if this work should fail as it concerned the honor of North-Carolina.

Mr. Badham offered an amendment that whenever individuals subscribe \$400,000 the State shall subscribe \$800,000. Rejected—yeas 9, nays 52.

After this vote it was evident the bill could not pass. Its opponents occupied the House with speeches, amendments, and motions to take a recess until near 1 o'clock, when the Speaker vacated the chair, which being assumed by Mr. Stubbs, the House, by a unanimous vote, returned that night to Mr. Shepherd for his dignified and impartial conduct as Speaker of the House of Commons.

A vote of thanks to Messrs. Cantwell and Howard for their services, was also unanimously adopted.

Mr. Shepherd having resumed the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, and bid his brother members farewell in an eloquent and affecting speech, at the conclusion of which he declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

The members then crowded around the Speaker and individually shook hands with him and bade him farewell.

The Reporter of the Standard has but one duty more to discharge, and that is a pleasing one: To express his obligations to Edward Cantwell, Esq., for his uniform kindness and assistance in the discharge of his duties as Reporter, which were much lightened by the admirable arrangements introduced by Mr. Cantwell. These arrangements were duly appreciated by the members of the House, who have often, in the writer's hearing, expressed their great gratification at having aided to secure the services of one so eminently qualified for the important duties, the duties of which have been ably and faithfully discharged without fear, favor or partiality.

It would be ungrateful to pass over the services of the indefatigable Mr. Webster, principal door-keeper. He has in this session, as in every former one, earned the respect and confidence of all parties by his unceasing attention to the multifarious duties of his office.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1857.

To the Editors of the Standard:

GENTLEMEN: To you at a distance, the result of our Senatorial election is doubtless a matter of surprise. In this particular region, we are not quite so easily affected by political casualties. Eight years ago a similar result was brought about, and by similar means. Pennsylvania is a large State, and the Democratic party is made up of elements embracing every sectional tint, from clear white to charcoal black; and although the white preponderates, there is quite enough of the other to make itself seen and felt, whenever an entire union is necessary. David Wilmot was the first mouth-piece adopted by the rotten sheep, but he has ceased to be their spokesman, and his place has been supplied by any number of *conscientious* disorganizers. The party, or time of transition, is about one year, when they bring up regularly in the federal or abolition party. There are about a dozen in the present Legislature, and their first demonstration was in the defeat of Col. Forney. As it is a trifle too soon for their final leaving-track of the Democratic party, they are amusing us with their reasons for the first step. One of these is a letter of Col. Buchanan, expressing, rather acknowledging his friendship for Col. Forney; another is an old letter, written by the latter, as attorney for Forest, in the business of collecting testimony. Both are harmless scare-crows, of course, and only excite the remark that "they had to say something." You must not allow either these remarks or the unfortunate result referred to, to impair your confidence in the substantial strength of our forces. Nor should you, by any means, allow it to weaken your estimate of the position of Col. Forney. He is the soul and the sole of the party here, and cannot be separated from it, either in thought, word, or action. Through the columns of the Washington Union he hurled the first effective darts at Know Nothingism, and from beginning to end, has stung the enemies of the Constitution and the Union with a poisoned shaft, and dissected their festering motives with a double-edged knife. He carried Pennsylvania for the Democratic ticket, crowning thereby his indisputable claims to the hatred of the entire opposition. His destruction, therefore, is considered by them as the first of their cardinal duties. This endears him to us, and should doubly endear him to the friends of the Union in the South. Impressed with these views, his friends in this section are urging him upon Mr. Buchanan for the post of Postmaster General. It is, I think, well to kill two birds with one stone. It will thwart the enemy, and give the country the right officer, and in the right place. If you of the South are wise, you will keep the lever under Col. Forney. I know him; he is with us in a close, clear, and legitimate construction of the Constitution. While he is upmost, negroism will be down, when he falls, the enemy will be brought through our defenses. Mr. Buchanan is a host, but his arm cannot be too strong. A set, and the set upon the rights of the South, has yet to be made. Keep your lamps trimmed and burning, and above all, where you find lights on this side the line, attend to them. Forney is the brightest now, and he should be particularly trimmed. Tell these things to Gov. Reid and Mr. Biggs, as naked facts, and they will have the effect of facts have on minds like theirs. This I particularly desire, as the distinguished gentlemen referred to, form a part of the great tribunal before which Cabinets have to appear, and individually have their merits canvassed. In the event of Col. Forney's nomination, the enemy will be on the alert, and every exploded calumny will be revamped and smuggled into that body. I hope and trust that, at least that portion of the Senate whose affinities are of the right sort, will be ready. There are political reasons as high as the clouds, for casting Forney with the power and dignity of the post referred to. A brighter day is dawning on the country, or a gloomier one, and the Democratic party, if it remain a unit, can control the advent so earnestly hoped for.

The inauguration will be rendered an unusually imposing one, by the clubs and military companies from this section of the Union. Fashion will also contribute its share in the general offering to the first Pennsylvania President. If the humbler ranks should include your humble servant, your presence will be properly appreciated.

S. H.

Preston S. Brooks was in his 37th year. He leaves a wife and four children; and it is said that, after his decease, a letter to him, from his wife, was opened, stating that it would be the last prior to her confinement.

There is a peculiar solemnity and sadness accompanying the sudden departure of one so young, so whole-souled, brilliant, intellectual, and so warmly and faithfully devoted to his father land. Peace to his ashes!

Richmond Eng.

## THE North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK L. WILSON, Associate Editor.

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## The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1857.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The General Assembly of this State adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday morning last, at one o'clock, after a session of eighty days. Some thirty-four public acts, and one hundred private acts and fifty-three resolutions were passed.

The Legislature of 1854-'55 was in session ninety days, and passed two hundred and ninety-three public and private acts, and sixty-one resolutions. That Legislature adjourned on the 17th February, 1855—the late Legislature, on the 4th February, 1857.

We publish to-day a list of the acts and resolutions. It is no easy matter, amid the hurry and confusion incident to adjournment, to obtain a full list; but we believe that we have obtained nearly, if not quite all. There may be a few private acts and resolutions which do not appear in our list; but we have certainly given the captions, and, in many instances, the material outlines of all the important public acts.

A number of private bills, of importance to persons and localities, failed to become laws on account of the time consumed on the last day and night of the session by the Cape Fear and Deep River navigation bill. That measure also failed, most probably for want of time; also, the bill to charter the Rockingham Coalfields Road. We may be mistaken, but we think there would have been a small majority in the Commons for the engrossed bill from the Senate appropriating \$300,000 to the Cape Fear and Deep River works, and placing them under the control of the Governor and Board of Internal Improvements; and a small majority in the Senate for the Rockingham Coalfields charter, engrossed from the Commons, if a final vote on these measures could have been obtained in the respective Houses. We speak of facts, and give our impressions only as to the strength of these two measures, without intending to be understood as censuring any one for their failure.

On looking over and considering the acts passed, we find much in the way of legislation which cannot fail to be useful and beneficial. Much more would doubtless have been accomplished, if the majority of members, with cut respect to party, had been more easy in their minds in relation to the State's financial condition; and but for the necessity which existed for considerable increased taxation. Every public work, however, to which the State is already committed, by way of subscription or endorsement of bonds, and which applied for aid—with the exception of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company—was aided to some extent; and among these we may mention the Western Extension, the North-Carolina Railroad, the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad, and the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

That this Democratic Legislature will be assailed by the piebald opposition we do not doubt. No matter what it might have done, or omitted to do, it would not have escaped censure from that source. We are ready, at any moment, to appeal to the whole people of the State, and to abide their judgment, after a full hearing has been given to the assailants and the assailed. We do not fear that judgment, as we do not at all doubt as to what it will be.

We take pleasure in stating, that in our opinion—and we have observed many Legislatures—no General Assembly of this State ever had better justice than those of the Assembly which has just adjourned. From the Speakers to the Doorkeepers, every duty, so far as we could judge, was well and fully discharged; and if the public business was now and then impeded or delayed, it was the result of no fault or negligence on the part of the officers of the two Houses.

New States.

On Saturday last the House of Representatives passed bills providing for the admission of Oregon and Minnesota into the Union as States. The proposed State of Minnesota embraces 70,000 square miles, leaving yet of the boundary 90,000 square miles, to be hereafter erected into a government under the Indian name of Dacotah. The population of Minnesota is said to be about 175,000.

An election is to be held in Minnesota in June next for delegates to a Convention. In the event of the people deciding in favor of a State government, the marshal is to take the census of the inhabitants for the purpose of ascertaining whether the new State will be entitled to more than one representative. Similar provisions, we presume, have been made in the Oregon bill. Oregon, it will be remembered, was divided about four years since, and a new Territory, called Washington, established.

A GOOD SUPPER.—The loss of sleep is a great inconvenience, and can be counterbalanced only by a good supper and "fixins," such as Winton served the hands of our office with on "caption night."

It was goodly abundant, and abundantly good, only he didn't season those birds exactly right. However, they were good enough to be eaten, and more than that, they were eaten, notwithstanding the senior took one of them for beef steak. It might have been the fault of the bird, and then again it mightn't.

Prof. Emmons' Report.

The following notice of Prof. Emmons' Report is from the pen of Prof. Dewey, of the University of Rochester, New York. Such a notice from such a quarter, is indeed a high commendation, and must be gratifying not only to Prof. Emmons, but to all who take an interest in his valuable labors in North-Carolina:

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

Of the Midland Counties of North-Carolina, by E. Emmons. Pages 350, 8 & 1856.

At the late annual meeting of the "American Scientific Association," in this City, some very curious and unexpected fossils from North-Carolina were presented and discussed by Dr. E. Emmons. They were curious, as exhibiting new forms of ancient life, and unexpected, as no such fossils had before been discovered in any rocks in our country. The discovery of these fossils by Prof. Agassiz at the greatest made in our country of late. They are particularly described in the above named report. Of course the rocks, in their arrangements and connections, in which these wondrous "models of creation" are treasured up by its great author, to instruct man in the knowledge of organic beings existing in ages long passed, are fully presented. To give even an outline so large a volume would transcend reasonable limits. A few points only can be glanced at.

In the preface Dr. Emmons pays a just tribute to Professors Olmsted and Mitchell, who had preceded him many years, and thrown no little light on the Geology of North-Carolina. Indeed the survey of North-Carolina, by Prof. Olmsted, was the result of the first legislative act, by any State of the Union, and the report was published in 1824-'5.

Though the rocks remain the same, so great has been the progress of geological investigations, that the fields of discovery before the eyes of the present geologist are ample as he could ask or desire. Indeed a rich mine of discovery has already been opened by him. The State will have reason for congratulation on this second survey of its ample resources and rich treasures of developed mineral wealth.

In this geological survey, Dr. Emmons has divided the State into three belts or parallel, lying north and south: The Eastern, which borders on the seashore, and is the low country; the Western, or the mountainous parts of the State, which has the sources of its rivers; and the Midland, which extends westwardly to the outlines of the Blue Ridge, and is hilly eastwardly even to the falls of the rivers at the western limits of the low country. It is curious how geology divides a country into distinct natural regions, where the rocks, minerals and soils are different, and require very different pursuits. Whoever has read the geology of England on its map, must have had one delightful surprise as the light of this truth first flashed upon his mind.

The Midland belt is about one hundred and eighty miles wide, and its slope towards the sea is about ten feet to the mile.

After a chapter on the rivers, their capacity to move machinery, and the possibility and probable means of manufacturing establishments—matters of high interest to the inhabitants—the report treats on the igneous rocks; next on the sedimentary rocks, their formation and their arrangement by their fossils into three divisions: paleozoic, mesozoic, and Cainozoic; not new indeed, but its names vastly preferable to paleozoic, secondary, and tertiary, though so often found in geological works.

The use of fossils in classification depends, says Dr. E., on three principles: 1. That species or kinds have a limited duration; 2. That there has been a succession of species; and 3. That the species of one period, and which have become extinct, have never lived in any future period.—p. 24. An examination of fossils has led to these three conclusions, or laws on their living and disappearance, so that creation and destruction require new creation, and thus on in succession, through the series of rocks. Then, we see, that fossils will show to us the rocks to which they belong, and beyond which they do not exist.